

SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce and break it into shatters. *Swift.*
 SHATTERBRAIN. } *adj.* [from *shatter* brain and *pate*.] In-
 SHATTERPATED. } attentive; not consistent. A low word.
 SHATTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle shattery sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

TO SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [reapen, Saxon; *shaven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard: a bashaw ask'd why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Walsman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!

Three chauntres, oft the woods among,

I woo'd to hear the evening song:

And missing thee, I walk unseen

On the dry smooth shaven green. *Milt.*

The bending scythe

Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars

Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised

or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVELING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and

knaveish shavelings to be feigned. *Spenser.*

SHAVEN. *n. f.* [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord

Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,

And bid friend Lewis go in quest;

This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,

living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as

hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were strip of

all they had. *Knolly.*

SHAVING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from

any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,

changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take

the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to

powder. *Bacon.*

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as take up

shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies

palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW. *n. f.* [reua, Saxon; *shaw*, Dutch; *shuga*, Hindick.]

A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is

called Gentle shaw.

SHABANDER. *n. f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a

viceroy. *Bailey.*

SHAWFOWL. *n. f.* [shaw and fowl.] An artificial fowl made

by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *n. f.* [from *shawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-
 net.

With trumpets also and shawms. *Psalms Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax.
she, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman

before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,

When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;

She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,

That for alloy unto to pure a mind

She took the weaker sex. *Dante.*

This once disclos'd,

The ladies did change favours, and then we

Following the signs, would but the sign of *she*.

What, at any time, have you heard her say?

The most upright of mortal men was he;

The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-
 gree of contempt.

The fies of Italy shall not betray

Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,

If you will lead these graces to the grave,

And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

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I was wont

To load my *she* with knacks, I would have ranack'd

The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it

To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,

Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear

To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let us do it with no shew of fear;

No, with no more, than if we heard that England

Were busied with a Whitson morris-dance;

For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,

That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,

When every goose is cackling, would be thought

No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare's*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *she*s are

smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,

That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,

Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. f.* *sheaves* plural. [reap, Saxon; *sheaf*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may

dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,

The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,

Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*

New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,

And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)

Which lie in rows pil'd. *Gay's Fagstaff.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;

The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can;

since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essence,

grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend

the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

TO SHEAR. preter. *shores*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [reapen,

reapen, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving

on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;

So many weeks, e're the poor fools will yean;

So many months, e're I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shakespeare.*

I am shepherd to another man,

And do not *shear* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 10.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the

same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge

Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap

Of a deceitful concubine, who *shorn* me,

Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join

Dog foxes in the yolk, and *shear* the swine. *Dryden.*

May'st thou henceforth twelvety sleep,

Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep

To swell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust injoin'd to *shear*

The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into

a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed pro-

tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which

means he easily *shears* the grafs whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *n. f.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the

SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on

a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears*

are large, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind.

Alas, thought Philocteta to herself, your *shears* come too

late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny? *Shakespeare's*

Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Dryden.*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*.

When the fleece is shorn,

Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear. *Dryden.*

Short of their wool, and naked from the *shears*.

That people live and die, I knew,

An hour ago, as well as you;

And if fate spins us longer years,

Or is in haste to take the *shears*,

I know, we must both fortunes try,

And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of em-

ploying the *shears* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by

clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

Fate

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Fate urg'd the *shears* and cut the sylph in twain,

But airy subdance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,

They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth be-

fore; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four,

eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

Wings, in *Spenser*.

Two sharp-wing'd *shears*

Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,

Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. f.* [reapen, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly

written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the bursting of it, not a *shear* to take fire from the hearth,

or to take water out of the pit. *Iza. xxx. 14.*

SHEARER. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with *shears*;

particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,

Than how to scramble at the *shearers* seat.

And thence away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and

reign'd as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEARMAN. *n. f.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that *shears*.

Thy father was a plaiter,

And thou thyself a *shear* man. *Shakespeare's*

SHEARWATER. *n. f.* A fowl. *Ansforth.*

SHEATH. *n. f.* [reapen, Saxon.] The case of any thing;

the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,

With which he cut a lock off all his hair. *Pa. Queen.*

Dost not each look a shaft of lightning feel,

Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleau.*

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force diffild,

And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

TO SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,

Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when

sheath'd up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a

concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,

His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!

'Tis in my breast *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,

But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws

of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the

skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,

extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-

cent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp fal-

as peals, and beans. *Arbutnot.*

2. To fit with a *sheath*.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,

Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shak.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.